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Vgrajene naprave za gašenje - Sestavni deli sprinklerskih sistemov in sistemov s pršečo vodo - 9. del: Ventili za poplavne sisteme

Fixed firefighting systems - Components for sprinkler and water spray systems - Part 9: Deluge alarm valves

Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Bauteile für Sprinkler- und Sprühwasseranlagen - Teil 9: Sprühwasserventile und Zubehör

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie - Organes constitutifs des systèmes sprinkleurs et à pulvérisation d'eau - Partie 9 : Systèmes de soupage d'alarme déluge

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (prEN 12259-9:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 "Fixed firefighting systems", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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1 Scope

This part of EN 12259 specifies requirements, test methods, evaluation of conformity and marking of deluge alarm valves with a nominal size range DN40 to DN250 intended to be used in fire protection water spray systems.

This European Standard covers clapper type and diaphragm type valves, does not cover elastomeric sleeve type valves and does not include rules for design, installation and maintenance of fire protection water spray systems.

Auxiliary components and attachments to deluge alarm valves are not covered by this part of EN 12259 with the exception of automatic drain valves.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 898-1, Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel - Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes - Coarse thread and fine pitch thread (ISO 898-1)

EN ISO 898-2, Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel - Part 2: Nuts with specified property classes - Coarse thread and fine pitch thread (ISO 898-2)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

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alarm device https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/abf13e78-882e-466c-8cebmechanical or electrical device to sound an alarm on operation of the deluge alarm valve

3.2

automatic drain (valve)

device, usually remaining open, which automatically drains water from the deluge alarm valve

3.3

clapper

type of sealing assembly

3.4

deluge system

automatic fire protection system using a deluge alarm valve assembly, which is operated by auxiliary means to admit water into a system of sprayers

3.5

deluge alarm valve

water supply control valve intended to be operated by an auxiliary means to admit water into a system of piping with open sprayers

Note 1 to entry: The auxiliary means of operating a deluge alarm valve may be mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, thermal, manual or a combination of these.

3.6

differential pressure

difference between pressure measurements taken an upstream and downstream location in a valve or piping system, corrected for the pressure caused by elevation between the measurement points

3.7

diaphragm

type of sealing assembly

3.8

dry pilot actuator

differential type valve which permits the operation of a hydraulically operated deluge alarm valve upon loss of pneumatic pressure from a dry pilot line

3.9

dry pilot line

pneumatic detection and actuation piping system fitted with heat responsive devices, usually sprinklers, which, when subjected to an abnormal source of heat, operate to release pressure from the piping system and dry pilot actuator, causing the automatic operation of a deluge alarm valve

3.10

flow velocity

water velocity through pipe of the same nominal size as the deluge alarm valve at the same flow rate

3.11

pressure-loss operated deluge alarm valve OS. Iteh. al

valve, maintained in the set condition by pressure (hydraulic/pneumatic) that holds the sealing assembly closed or acts against a diaphragm or piston that holds the sealing assembly closed

Note 1 to entry: A change in pressure against the diaphragm or piston allows the valve to open.

3.12

mechanically operated deluge alarm valve

deluge alarm valve, maintained in the set position by mechanical means and released mechanically, e.g. by the action of a release weight

3.13

minimum service pressure

lowest static water pressure required at the inlet to the deluge alarm valve in the ready condition

3.14

nominal working pressure

maximum service pressure at which the deluge alarm valve is intended to operate

3.15

priming water

water to be provided at the outlet of the valve in the ready condition

3.16

supply-pressure operated deluge alarm valve

deluge alarm valve, maintained in the set position by a spring or other means and hydraulically operated by the application of supply pressure to an auxiliary diaphragm or piston

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3.17

ready (set) condition

state of the deluge alarm valve, with sealing assembly in the set position with the service pressure applied

3.18

reseating prevention

avoidance of the sealing assembly returning to the closed position

3.19

resetting (valve)

returning of the valve to the ready (set) condition

3.20

reinforced elastomeric element

element of a clapper, clapper assembly or seat seals made of an elastomeric compound with one or more other components, which increases the tensile strength of the combination to at least twice that of the elastomeric material alone

3.21

sealing assembly

main movable sealing element of the deluge alarm valve (e.g. clapper)

3.22

sealing assembly seat

main fixed sealing element of the deluge alarm valve

3.23

service pressure

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static water pressure at the inlet to the deluge alarm valve in the ready condition ^{466c-8ceb}

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3.24

trim

external equipment and pipework, excluding the main installation pipework, fitted to the deluge alarm valve assembly, as specified by the supplier

3.25

trip point

point at which the deluge alarm valve operates, admitting water into the deluge system piping, measured in terms of the pilot line pressure and service pressure and expressed as a ratio

3.26

water motor alarm

hydraulically actuated alarm device (see 3.1) fitted to the deluge alarm valve to provide a local audible alarm when the deluge system operates

3.27

water motor transmitter

hydraulically actuated device to generate an electrical current to operate an electrical alarm device

3.28

wet pilot line

hydraulic detection and actuation piping system fitted with heat responsive devices, usually automatic sprinklers, which, when subjected to an abnormal source of heat, operate to release pressure from the piping system, causing the automatic operation of a deluge alarm valve

3.29

maximum design flow

maximum flow rate at which the deluge alarm valve is intended to operate

4 **Product characteristics**

4.1 Response Delay (response time) and Operational Reliability and Performance parameters under fire conditions

4.1.1 Working pressure

4.1.1.1 The manufacturer shall specify the nominal working pressure.

NOTE Inlet and outlet connections may be machined for a lower operating pressure than the valves working pressure in order to match existing installation equipment with connections of a lower working pressure.

The deluge alarm valve shall meet the requirements of 4.1.1.2 to 4.1.1.5

The performance shall be expressed as the working pressure in bar.

4.1.1.2 The deluge alarm valve with the sealing assembly open shall withstand, without rupture, an internal hydrostatic pressure of four times the nominal working pressure, when tested in accordance with Annex B.

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4.1.1.3 If the test described in Annex B is not performed on standard production fasteners, the supplier shall provide documentation showing, by calculation, that the normal design load of any standard production fastener, excluding the force required to compress the gasket, does not exceed the minimum tensile strength specified in standards EN ISO 898-1:2013 and EN ISO 898-2:2012 or other appropriate standards for materials not covered by these standards, when the deluge alarm valve is pressurized to four times the nominal working pressure. The area of the application of pressure shall be calculated as follows:

- if a full-face gasket is used, the area of force application is that extending out to line defined by the inner edge of the bolts;
- if a toroidal sealing ring or ring gasket is used, the area of force application is that extending out to the centre line of the toroidal sealing ring or ring gasket.

4.1.1.4 The deluge alarm valve with the sealing assembly open shall withstand, without leakage, permanent distortion or rupture, an internal hydrostatic pressure of not less than twice the nominal working pressure when tested in accordance with E.1.

4.1.1.5 The deluge alarm valve shall withstand, without leakage, permanent distortion or structural failure, an internal hydrostatic pressure of not less than twice the nominal working pressure applied at the upstream end with the sealing assembly closed and the pilot line pressurized to twice the supplier's recommended pressure when tested in accordance with E.1.

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4.1.2 Range of Operation

- **4.1.2.1** The supplier shall specify
- the minimum service pressure, and
- the maximum design flow.

The deluge alarm valve shall meet the requirements of 4.1.2.2 to 4.1.2.12

The performance shall be expressed as the minimum service pressure in bar and the maximum design flow in l/min.

4.1.2.2 The sealing assembly shall bear against a definite stop in the fully open position. There shall be no sign of damage to the sealing elements of the deluge alarm valve or any permanent twist, bend or fracture of any parts after testing in accordance with E.2.

4.1.2.3 Deluge alarm valves, equipped with a trim in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, shall not be capable of resetting after release without the need of manual intervention.

Deluge alarm valves shall be provided with a means which prevents the valve from reseating until manually reset where:

- a) the ratio of service pressure to valve outlet pressure, at the point where the tripped valve reopens exceeds 1,16 to 1, for service pressures between the minimum service pressure and the nominal working pressure; or
- b) the installation drain is located upstream of the sealing assembly.

Deluge alarm valves having a latch for the prevention of reseating shall be tested in accordance with D.2 and E.2, without sustaining permanent distortion, cracks, delamination or other signs of failure.

Valves which are not equipped with a device which prevents the valve from reseating, and for which the ratio of service pressure to valve outlet pressure at the point where the tripped valves reopens is unknown or estimated, shall be tested in accordance with D.3 to determine the ratio of service pressure to valve outlet pressure.

NOTE The supplier may provide details of the deluge alarm valve estimated ratio of service pressure to valve outlet pressure at the point where the tripped valve reopens by submitting test evidence or calculations.

4.1.2.4 There shall be no leakage of water when the deluge alarm valve assembly is tested in accordance with E.2.

Valve sealing surfaces should withstand ordinary wear and tear, rough usage, compression stresses and damage due to pipe scale or foreign matter carried by the water.

4.1.2.5 When tested in accordance with E.2.1 and E.2.2 the deluge alarm valve assembly shall operate correctly in accordance with the supplier's performance details, without adjustment or damage, at service pressures within the range of the minimum service pressure to the nominal working pressure.

The supplier should provide performance details that should include the deluge alarm valve actuator operating pressure and k factors. Details of the pilot line height limitations above the deluge alarm valve should be provided for wet pilot line operated deluge alarm valves.

4.1.2.6 A deluge alarm valve in the ready condition shall withstand without opening permanently a water supply pressure failure, where the water supply pressure drops from the nominal working pressure to 0 bar and remains at 0 bar for a period of 1 h and then rises to the nominal working pressure at the rate of not less than 5 bar/sec, when tested in accordance with E.2.3.

4.1.2.7 A pressure-loss operated deluge alarm valve shall operate before the pressure at the actuating mechanism reaches the minimum specified by the supplier.

4.1.2.8 A deluge alarm valve operated by supply pressure shall operate when the pressure at the actuating mechanism in the valve is:

— not more than two thirds the pressure requirements stated by the supplier; and

not more than half the supply pressure;

within the range of the minimum service pressure specified by the supplier to the nominal working pressure.

4.1.2.9 At all specified flow velocities and associated pressure ranges, an alarm line pressure in excess of 0,5bar shall be ensured when tested in accordance with Annex I.

4.1.2.10 When tested in accordance with E.2.1 and E.2.2, deluge alarm valve line connections shall conform to the following.

- a) The valve shall provide a pressure of not less than 0,5 bar at the alarm port at the minimum service pressure while actuating relevant water motor alarms and electric alarm devices.
- b) The piping between the deluge alarm valve or any alarm shut-off valve, and the alarm devices shall drain automatically after each operation. 12259-9:2010

4.1.2.11 When tested in accordance with Annex E, the deluge alarm valve shall actuate associated mechanical and electrical alarm devices.

4.1.2.12 There shall be no leakage across the sealing assembly of deluge alarm valve in the ready condition or into the alarm port when tested in accordance with Annex G.

4.1.3 Pressure loss due to hydraulic friction loss

The supplier shall specify the pressure loss in bar at a velocity of 5 m/s, based on the nominal diameter of the valve.

The pressure loss across the deluge alarm valve shall not be more than 0,5 bar and within +-10 % of the supplier's specification when tested in accordance with C.3.

The performance shall be expressed as the pressure loss in bar at a velocity of 5 m/s, based on the nominal diameter of the valve.

4.1.4 Operational reliability of moving parts

NOTE Clearances are necessary between moving parts and between moving and stationary parts so that corrosion or deposits of foreign matter within an assembly will not render the deluge alarm valve sluggish in action or inoperative.

4.1.4.1 Clapper type valves shall conform with 4.1.4.2 to 4.1.4.7 and diaphragm type valves shall conform with 4.1.4.3, 4.1.4.4, 4.1.4.7 and 4.1.4.8.

The performance shall be expressed as the description "Requirements are met".

4.1.4.2 The radial clearance (see Figure 1 a)) between the sealing assembly, including the hinge boss areas, and the inside walls of the body (excluding moving catches and latching mechanisms) in every position except the wide open position shall be not less than 12 mm if the body is cast iron or 6 mm if the body and sealing assembly are of non-ferrous metal, stainless steel, titanium or materials having at least equivalent physical, mechanical and corrosion resistant properties.

4.1.4.3 There shall be diametrical clearance (see Figure 1 b)) between the inner edge of the seat ring and the metal parts of the sealing assembly when in the close position, excluding any latching mechanisms, as follows:

- a) for sealing assemblies of bronze, brass, monel metal stainless steel or titanium or materials having equivalent physical and mechanical properties, the diametrical clearance shall not be less than 0,7 mm;
- b) for sealing assemblies of other materials, the diametrical clearance shall not be less than 3,0 mm.

4.1.4.4 Any space in which the sealing assembly may trap debris below the valve seat shall be not less than 3 mm deep.

4.1.4.5 Valves with a diametrical clearance (see Figure 1 b)) between any pins and their bearings less than 0,125 mm shall operate correctly when tested in accordance with E.2 and E.1, following exposure to a salt mist corrosion test in accordance with Annex K.

4.1.4.6 The axial clearance (L2-L1, see Figure 1c) between any clapper hinge and the adjacent deluge alarm valve body bearing surfaces shall not be less than the value in Table 2.

Where applicable, as indicated in Table 2, a means, employing bronze, brass, stainless steel, titanium or materials having at least equivalent physical, mechanical and corrosion resistant properties shall be provided to maintain dimension A (see Figure 1 c)) at not less than the appropriate value in Table 2.

NOTE Shoulder or projecting straight bushings, projecting hinge pin bearings, or spacers are typically employed as a means of maintaining dimension A.

Body and sealing assembly materials of construction	Axial clearance (L ₂ -L ₁) (see Figure 1 c)) mm	Dimension A (see Figure 1 c)) mm	Additional testing requireme nts
Body and sealing assembly made of bronze, brass, stainless steel, titanium or materials having at least equivalent physical, mechanical and corrosion resistant properties	≥ 0,25mm	Not applicable	None
Bodies and or sealing	≥ 0,25 mm	≥ 3,0 mm	None
materials other than above (for example, cast iron)	≥ 1,50 mm	≥ 2,0 mm	See footnote ^a

Table 1 - Axial clearance (L2 - L1) and dimension 'A' values for differing body and sealingassembly construction materials

^a The valve shall operate correctly when tested in accordance with E.2 and E.1 following exposure to a salt mist corrosion test in accordance with Annex K.

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